

University Missourian

An evening newspaper published at Columbia, Mo., every Wednesday by the Department of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Application pending for admission as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Columbia, Mo., under the Acts of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION—Invariably in Advance:
By Mail or Carrier:
School Year, \$2.00; Semester, \$1.25.
Single Copies, Two Cents.

Office—Room D, Academic Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Telephone Numbers—
Department office, 377.
Newsroom, 274 and 274.

Only Approved Advertising Accepted.
Rates on Application.

Address all communications to
UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN,
Columbia, Mo.



WHEN FLAGS MEAN PEACE.

Spears and swords were supplanted by bows and arrows, and these in modern ages have given way to more effective instruments of destruction. Row boats and primitive sailboats are the toy ancestors of the mighty battleships, which today bear to victory or to the realms beneath the seas the standards of nations.

But the standards? They have been practically the same as far back as the rays of history penetrate the darkness. When Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, that sun shone upon two flags waving over a field of carnage. Alexander carried a flag from Spain to Persia. Caesar, Napoleon, Washington, Kuropatkin, have won undying fame for the battles they have won and the flags they have carried to victory. The flag it seems is a symbol of war.

Now comes a strange spectacle. Congressman Bartholdt is commissioned by the New York Peace Congress to appear before the Arbitration Group of the German Reichstag and assure them of the friendship which the United States feels for Germany. It was also thought proper to send to Germany a memento of the long era of peace which has existed and a token of the desire for a continuance of such conditions.

The token chosen was a flag. Mr. Bartholdt reminded the Germans that 7,000,000 of their countrymen had found new homes on American soil and that ties of blood have bound inseparably the two nations. It is truly regrettable that our friendly relations should ever be jeopardized by newspapers which in quest of the sensational omit exaggerated and inflammatory stories which inspire hatred.

A new era will be born when a true Parliament of Man is established which will have power to adjust differences between nations as a court arbitrates between men. He who believes that in the end right will triumph cannot doubt that such a court will be established. Every civilized nation has expressed a desire for such a tribunal.

A light is breaking in the east. How long before that new era which is dawning will flood the world with its light? We! the flag of the future symbolize peace as in the past it has stood for war? Surely, else why should Mr. Bartholdt close his address with these words:

"Therefore, all members of our organization, irrespective of national lines, will hail with delight the earnest efforts which the two great governments are making in the interest of peace and justly regard them as a sanction of their own humble endeavors, which will be crowned with final success when the flags of nations are not merely symbols of national power, but also emblems of justice, love of humanity and peace.

"In this sense, I request you, Mr. President, to accept this flag on behalf of your group as a token of German-American friendship and a prophecy of lasting peace between two nations which are destined to fulfill a common mission for the benefit of the whole human family, its welfare and civilization."

FARM BOYS' ENCAMPMENTS.

The enrollment of students at Agricultural College of the University of Missouri has increased fifteen per cent this year over last. There are several notable causes for this remarkable growth. An important factor is the Farm Boys' Encampment work, which was started by S. M. Jordan, of Stanberry, two years ago and later taken up by the State Board of Agriculture. The work has been carried on for two seasons and the Encampments held, though but few in number, have been largely attended by Missouri farm boys. The seed of University education has been sown and the College is beginning to reap the harvest. The benefit of this great movement to the agriculture of the State is apparent and it should be encouraged. The wealth of our State lies in the soil and in order that it be tilled right Missouri farmers need to be taught proper methods.

This great work should be continued and expanded. The State Board of Agriculture is doing all possible to carry on the work, but more of it is needed in Missouri. The benefits to the University

would be many and the great institution, to whose support every farmer in the State contributes his small portion, could connect itself with no better movement than that of the Farm Boys' Encampment movement by which the younger generation of the farm is reached.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

The college ball field is a laboratory. The work there is not much to any purpose perhaps, but it is what it is without any sham. There was never a ball player of a year's standing who would not "swat" a baseball or "boot" a football if he could get but half a chance. It takes real work to win. If the members of a team do not draw helpful conclusions from a lost game they will probably have another chance to do so after the next time they play.

No school of importance can afford to lose the student loyalty gained for it by inter-collegiate athletic contests. Some persons may believe otherwise, but does it not remain true that more loyalty is aroused in a student-body by this means than comes from all other sources put together?

Loyalty is less a matter of reason than of emotion. Whether it ought to be so is not the question. For why is it that a crowd of students grit their teeth and hold their breath, shove unconsciously all in one direction, and then almost "go wild" with cheering? It is not the professors that they carry on their shoulders and cheer until they're hoarse.

In a large student body allowance must be made for a reaction from school work. Excitement of some sort is a necessity, as a "safety valve" for the so-called animal spirit of the students. Is there a better one than that which accompanies inter-collegiate sports? There are harmful tendencies in college athletics as at present conducted, but up to the present time no adequate substitute has been suggested to take the place of inter-collegiate contests.

IMPROVE THE MISSOURI.

A great resource of the State of Missouri is the Missouri river. When people come to know that a deep channel in the river and a boat line from St. Louis to Kansas City means a saving of \$3,000,000 a year to the latter city alone, then they will appreciate the meaning of river improvement. There is spent on an average each year \$26 per capita for freight transportation. The railroads get the larger profit out of this. The river traffic is much slower than the railroads but the rates are many times lower.

It takes a vast capital to operate a railroad and the individual is powerless against it. Boats, however, may be controlled by individuals as well as corporations. River improvement is a blow at the great corporate interests of the country and favors the individual.

River improvement will benefit the merchant, the laboring man, the professional man and the farmer. While it will help all, it is the detriment of none and will aid the farmer most. It gives him cheaper freight rate on wheat, corn, oats, and live stock and reduces the cost of his farming implements and supplies. In addition the control of the channel will save the lowlands from overflow such as this year destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property. A benefit to the farmer is a help to all industries.

WHAT NEWSPAPER READERS WANT

EVER since the first newspaper was printed the question, "What do the people want to read?" has been a vital one to publishers and an interesting one to the general public. Now Professor Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University in his book "The Psychology of Advertising" gives the results of a careful investigation of this subject. He selected the names of some 4,000 Chicago business and professional men to whom he submitted a series of questions covering fully the question of what they read in the daily papers. The conclusions, based upon the 2,393 replies he received, give a fair idea of what may be considered the tastes of the average reader.

Striking, if not surprising, is the blow given that weekly monstrosity of wit, the Sunday supplement. Only one-half of 1 per cent of Professor Scott's replies expressed a preference for this form of "entertainment." It ranks below even the weather in popular interest; far below advertising, and has fewer followers than music, art, book reviews or society. Sporting news, too, ranks lower in the popular esteem than many might have supposed, while the cartoons likewise attract comparatively few readers.

Professor Scott's conclusions are worth noticing. He states:

Judging from the answers of the 2,000 men the conviction is forced upon one that they do not care to have a newspaper serve as interpreter, defender or advocate of the truth. That editor will be the most appreciated who selects the news most wisely and presents the unvarnished truth in all matters in which his constituency is interested.—Chicago Evening Post.

SOCIETY

MR. and Mrs. Frank W. Poor, of Kansas City, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Abigail Merrill Poor, to Charles Campbell Bowling, of Columbia, to take place Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, at the Brunswick Hotel in Kansas City. Mr. Poor was proprietor of the Powers Hotel in Columbia until two years ago, when he moved to Kansas City with his family to take charge of the Brunswick. Mr. Bowling is a University of Missouri graduate and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Miss Ida Howard entertained a few of her friends informally at a "sewing bee" at her home on Conley avenue yesterday afternoon.

The Tuesday club will meet to organize for the year at Mrs. Anita M. McAfee's home on Broadway, the first Tuesday in October.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stone, of 1104 Conley avenue, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary very quietly yesterday afternoon.

The concert this evening at Stephens College by the Oratorio Artists promises to be an event of social as well as musical importance.

The Columbia chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will entertain the State Convention Oct. 24 and 25.

Mrs. M. A. Hart has returned from Mt. Sterling, Ky., where she spent the summer.

Miss Edith Miller has returned to the University and is at the Pi Phi house.

THANKS!

The Howard County Advertiser says that the University Missourian is a beauty from every standpoint. The students in journalism, according to the editor of the Advertiser, are "making good."

The Booneville Advertiser says that the University Missourian is neat and newsy.

THE BEST BATTLE POEM.

[The finest poem of the war—at least on the southern side—was written by James R. Randall, of Baltimore, author of the well-known song, "My Maryland," on the death of Pelham. On the northern side, the finest is, perhaps, Mrs. Lowe's "Battle-Hymn of the Republic." But the majestic movement of the verse and its artistic finish placed it beyond the reach of popularity, and "John Brown's Body" became the song of the camp and the march. Young Pelham was captain of artillery in the army of northern Virginia, and no braver man ever fought with Lee.]

John Pelham.

Just as the spring came laughing through the strife,
With all its gorgeous cheer,
In the bright April of historic life
Fell the great cannoneer.

The wonderful falling of a hero's breath
His bleeding country weeps;
Hushed in the alabaster arms of Death,
Our young Marcellus sleeps.

Nobler and grander than the child of Rome
Curbing his chariot steeds,
The knightly scion of a Southern home
Dazzled the land with deeds.

Gentlest and bravest in the battle-brunt,
The champion of the truth,
He bore his banner to the very front
Of our immortal youth.

A clang of sabres 'mid Virginian snow,
The fiery pang of shells—
And there's a wail of immemorial woe
In Alabama dells.

The pennon drops that led the sabred band
Along the crimson field;
The meteor blade sinks from the nerveless hand
Over the spotless shield.

We gazed and gazed upon that beautiful face;
While round the lips and eyes,
Couched in their marble slumber, flashed the grace
Of a divine surprise.

O mother of a blessed soul on high,
Thy tears may soon be shed;
Think of thy boy with princes of the sky,
Among the Southern dead.

How must he smile on this dull world beneath,
Fevered with swift renown—
He, with the martyr's amaranthine wreath
Twining the victor's crown.

THE UNIVERSITY AND LAW MAKERS

A MOST valuable field of labor for the State University of Missouri—as for other universities—would be to closely ally itself with the State's lawmaking. A university is fundamentally a diffuser of knowledge of how to live well. It is not a community affair to teach a handful of men and women some things for their own culture and exclusive benefit. But it is a business of a commonwealth to support institutions whose influence, as a whole and through the students it sends out into the State, is to advance citizenship and elevate the standard of living.

This is the basis of support of a state institution of learning, and the spirit insisted upon is admirably manifested by the University at Columbia. But it might do far more by a scientific alliance with the State government, which in itself has no reason or excuse for existence other than so to run things that the welfare of the people is secured.

Obviously a state government, and more particularly the lawmaking department of the government, cannot fulfill this reason for its existence unless it has a sane and scientific spirit in its method of running things. It must know, in other words, what the fundamental principles of any proposed measure are and what consequences would follow from any measure. It should know what experiments in law-making have been tried elsewhere, and it should be informed of the experiences that have proved beneficial or hurtful. These things are essential because every special interest that desires some new law enacted or some old one retained, knows exactly why it desires it and knows all about its ramified workings. The people's representatives must be equally informed and alert or the people will suffer.

A number of universities, among them the one at Columbia, have done a good work for enlightenment in issuing bulletins on various subjects, like those of the sociological department on almshouses, and the more numerous pamphlets issued by the agricultural colleges. But the real way to "bunch the hits" and make the world continuously effective has been illustrated by the University of Wisconsin in its Bureau of Information. As Charles Ferguson of Kansas City—who has been trying to do much the same kind of work through a people's organization called the Municipal University—says, this department of the Wisconsin institution designs to establish equality behind the law as well as before it. Concerning this reference department, Mr. Ferguson has said: "Of all the bills on every conceivable subject that pass through the committee rooms, nothing of importance to the commonwealth eludes the white light of the world's experience. That light floods the council halls." It may be said that also at Albany, in connection with the New York State library, a department is maintained for gathering information on all subjects of legislation and matters which ought to be subjects of legislation and matters for laying this information before the lawmakers of the State.

Suppose that the Missouri University should thus thrust itself definitely into the course of the State's life so far as social living is concerned. Suppose it should do this—it would soon be a powerful factor in so enlightening the people and spreading knowledge that a venal legislator would be powerless against honest servants, and ignorance—infinitely more of an evil than venality, because more common—would not be a potent drag upon the State.

It occurs at the beginning of the University's School of Journalism that here would be a promising medium for this "gathering and dissemination of news" that goes to the bottom of the State's civilization.—Kansas City Star.

JOURNALISTS

JOURNALIST—Some of those whom this word strictly fits now rise in a seriocomic protest against its application to them. Many writers for the daily newspapers—strictly speaking, the only true "journalists"—disclaim or pretend to disclaim their right and title to the name.

Some even elect, or say they elect, to be called "newspaper-men," affecting to leave their rightful name of journalist to the writers for weekly and monthly publications.

"Journalism" is indisputably the proper name for a useful and honorable branch of the profession of letters, and all who practice that branch of the profession are rightly called journalists.

To surrender the title "journalist" for "newspaper-man" is to sell one's birth-right for a miserable mess of pottage. "Newspaper-man" sounds like the word-coinage of an "ad-smith." Hardworking lawyers might with equal propriety call themselves "law-papermen."—Webster's Imperial Dictionary.

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DIRECTOR SCHOOL OF MINES, WHICH BEGINS ITS BEST YEAR



L. E. YOUNG.

THE thirty-seventh year of the School of Mines of the University of Missouri opened at Rolla Sept. 22 with an enrollment of 162. This enrollment for the first day was the largest in the history of the school, exceeding that of last year by about thirty-five per cent. Friday night, Sept. 25, the enrollment was 196. L. E. Young is director of the school.

An important feature regarding this year's enrollment is the fact that twenty-three of the new students present credentials for advanced standing.

Several have entered for graduate work in Metallurgy and Mining Geology.

The new metallurgy laboratories, which have been opened for the fall term are regarded as the best equipped laboratories of this kind in the United States.

The new members of the Faculty include Mr. James V. Howe, Instructor in Civil Engineering; Mr. Boyd Dudley, Jr., Instructor in Metallurgy and Ore Dressing; Mr. Horace T. Mann, Instructor in Metallurgy; and Mr. Dabrell P. Hynes, Instructor in Chemistry.

ABOUT SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

IN establishing a school of journalism the University of Missouri has virtually become a pioneer in the field of raising newspaper work to the dignity of a learned profession. Other universities, including that of Kansas, have made more or less pretentious experiments along this line, but none of them, we believe, has entered upon the undertaking in the spirit of thoroughness which the Missouri University has displayed in the decision of its board of curators the other day, to appoint a dean of journalism and to maintain the department on an equal footing with the schools of law, engineering and other professional courses. In fact, the practicability of such a school has been seriously doubted at colleges where the matter is still in an experimental state, while the Missouri board of curators has set its hand to the plow with no thought of turning back, and has planned the school on broad and permanent lines.

This new departure will be watched with sympathetic interest by newspaper men throughout the country, for the reason that as a class they thoroughly realize its importance not only to the newspaper profession but to society in general. Every newspaper man hitherto has been in a large sense a self-made man, compelled to learn by the hard knocks of practical experience, and like most self-made men all of them, perhaps, have wished many times that they could have had the benefits of an academic education in the subjects which constitute the foundation of newspaper work, namely, history, law, political economy, sociology, moral philosophy and other like studies. Newspaper men are coming more and more to be moral educators and every-day preachers, and the tremendous influence they wield inspires a deep sense of responsibility in the breasts of the conscientious members of the profession. When it is considered that a wrong course of thought or a word lightly written may sow the seeds of error in thousands upon thousands of minds, a broad-minded newspaper man must perforce view his deficiencies with many misgivings and pray for the knowledge which is wisdom and justice, to make him more and more "a light unto the perfect day."—Kansas City Journal.

THE first school journal of its kind is called the University Missourian, and the announced purpose of it is to teach through the process of its publication the art of journalism to the young students who are studying newspaper work in the State University, at Columbia. The paper is surprisingly good in appearance, in its technique and in the general character of its text. There is not a hint of amateur journalism in it, from the top heads of the first page to the display advertising on the last. The news articles are smartly written according to the best traditions of metropolitan journalism. Its editorials have something to say, and the saying is done in crisp, readable English.

There has been a feeling in inter-

ested circles that a school of journalism may be of some value to teach the theory of the art, but there has never been much enthusiasm over its worth in impressing the idea of practice upon the students. The State University has introduced not only theory but what seems to be very proper practice. Not many papers of any class in this country are hand-on in a general way than the University Missourian. In fact the notable weak point, if one is to be found, lies in the paper's prettiness. It seems to bear note of commercial impracticability.—St. Louis Times.

B. B. HERBERT, editor of the National Printer-Journalist, expresses his faith in colleges of Journalism as follows in a letter to the department here:

"I do not need to inform you as to how important to newspaper men I consider proper education and training in journalism. I have been writing on the subject for twenty-five years. There has been a good deal of advancement made, but there remains a good deal of pioneering, and it will require constant effort, backed by wise planning, to bring the school up to the standard where it will command the attention and influence that it deserves.

"I am glad to know that the broad line of work is to be undertaken in Missouri. I think that the great trouble has been that training in journalism has heretofore been entered upon in rather an apologetic manner, than with full faith and clear understanding of all that is needed, and possibility of accomplishment."

THE department of journalism of Missouri University, is starting off under the most favorable auspices, and the daily "University Missourian," which is the product of the class in journalism, speaks well for all concerned. The Ledger has always believed that a chair of journalism in Missouri University would not only add strength to the institution and prove of great benefit to the newspaper men of the state, but that it would elevate materially the newspaper business of Missouri. The management of the University Missourian should strenuously avoid competition with the local papers of Columbia. We feel confident that this will be the policy.—Mexico Ledger.

The school of journalism which is to be opened at Missouri University in September will be a new departure in University education. No such school is now in existence along the broad lines planned at the State University. It is proposed really to train newspaper men by the issuing of a daily paper with an organized staff, to give a four years' course, with academic subjects, history, economics, sociology, public law, etc., with professional subjects dealing with journalism in all its phases. The daily paper will give practical training assuredly of a high order. The school will be on the same professional plane as the schools of law and medicine.—Kansas City Star.